US History Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Types and Levels of Intervention**

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| **Type of intervention:** | **Definition:** | **Example from US history:** |
| Neutral | Having no position in a conflict. | In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson announced that the US would not involve themselves in WWI that was escalating throughout Europe. He said he wanted the nation to remain “impartial in thought as well as in action.” |
| Humanitarian intervention | Military intervention used to end or prevent human rights violations in a foreign nation | Ethnic tension in Somalia caused war between rival clans who were now competing for control of the state. In addition to fighting for control of Somalia, these rival clans now fought over dwindling food supplies. As a result, thousands of innocent Somalis suffered from a preventable famine. President George H.W. Bush decided that the U.S. must act and deploy troops to prevent the ongoing famine. |
| Denouncement | Words but no military action.  “I don’t agree with what you’re doing, but I’m not going to take direct action to oppose it.” | North Korea recently fired a long range and with their long history of threats to use nuclear warfare, this raised red flags to many nations, including the US. The US, South Korea and other nations within the UN have deemed this “unacceptable and provocative.” |
| Diplomacy | Managing relations, handling conflicts. Maintaining relationships between nations. (Usually involved peace talks / compromise) | The event known as “The Cuban Missile Crisis” caused extreme tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. Both nations possessed nuclear weapons and were ready to “push the button,” however talks and compromises were used in order to de-escalate the situation. |
| Sanctions | A threatened penalty for  disobeying a law or rule. | In 2016, President Obama signed an executive order targeting North Korea’s energy, financial and shipping assets. The executive order blocks certain transactions on property belonging to the North Korean government. This was ordered after North Korea conducted a nuclear test and missile launch. |
| Supply non-lethal aid | Providing non-military supplies to needy civilians in a foreign country. This could be related to a military conflict or to a natural disaster. | Following the devastating 2010 earthquake in Haiti, roughly 17,000 military personnel participated in Operation Unified Response, which involved delivering food, water, and supplies to Haitians, as well as providing medical support and flying out medical evacuees over a span of two months. |
| Supply lethal aid | Providing weapons to one side of a conflict | Since 2014, the U.S. has been supplying arms to Ukraine. According to a U.S. Congressional resolution, this would allow Ukraine to defend its territory from "the unprovoked and continuing aggression of the Russian Federation." |
| Military support for a foreign power | Providing support to one side of a foreign conflict in the form of training, military advisors, and/or military intelligence | In 2014, President Obama said that he was prepared to send up to 300 U.S. military advisors to Iraq to help fend off the Islamic militants known as ISIS who had captured up to a third of the country. Obama said the U.S. team would assess how best to "train, advise and support" Iraqi forces and would take "targeted and precise" actions as necessary. |
| Air strikes | No ground troops. Attacks using missiles, planes, or drones. | In response to the government of Syria using chemical weapons against civilians during its ongoing civil war, the U.S. used missiles to strike Syrian military targets in both 2017 and 2018. |
| Full mobilization | Sending ground troops in a foreign country;  Can be either for an offensive or counter-insurgency mission | Following the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, President George W. Bush made a national broadcast March 19, 2003. President Bush and his advisors built much of their case for war on the idea that Iraq possessed or was in the process of building weapons of mass destruction. By October 2007, the US had nearly 160,000 troops stationed in Iraq. |

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**Levels and Types of Intervention: Analysis Questions**

1. What is your assigned type of intervention?
2. Read the definition and the example. Try to put together your own explanation, in your own words, of what this type of intervention is all about.
3. What are the potential positive and negative outcomes of this type of intervention? Use the chart below to generate ideas.

Potential positive outcomes? Potential negative outcomes?

1. Can you think of any *other* instances in U.S. history (current or in the past) when this type of intervention has been used?
2. Consider the “Levels of Military Intervention Spectrum” that you have received in class. Where on this spectrum would you place your type of intervention?